

The Argus.

H. A. PEASE, Publisher.

HOLBROOK. - ARIZONA

A bright girl renders it thus: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Probably the best way for a girl to keep her hands free from chaps is to circulate the report that she has no money.

If there are sermons in stones, why can't there be stump speeches for wood preservation in the burnt remains of forest fires.

It would seem that at present the smoothest of Chinese statesmen had trouble enough to make him wrinkle his forehead like a washboard.

Ex-President Harrison is reported to have said golf is not a game but a disease. It is a good deal like appendicitis, too. Only well-to-do people can afford to have it.

"What is poetry?" asks an earnest contemporary. Poetry may be defined off-hand as that which so many people think they can write and so many editors know they can't.

Women physicians are to examine the women who apply for positions in the Chicago schools hereafter, and only those of robust physique will be employed. Teaching school is work that is wearing on the nerves at the best, and when a teacher is in ill health the children entrusted to her suffer. Perhaps the Chicago school board is not wrong in thinking that the great fault of the school system to-day is the physical weakness of many of the teachers.

Involuntary suicide by high and tight collar is one of the decrees of ruling fashions for men. More human beings of both sexes sacrifice health, life or comfort to fashion's decrees than in the service of any nobler cause. The high tight collar has revived a social incident which was peculiar to Dryden's day and which he has described in "Sir Fopling Flutter." The tight stock then in vogue made men involuntarily seek relief from cerebral pressure by violent shaking of the head. Sir Fopling adored a "diving bow."

Which, with a shog, casts all the hair before.

Will he with full decorum bring it back And rise with a water spaniel shake.

From one extreme fashion usually proceeds to another. The tight collar and high may revive the fawning neckerchief, which assured both ease and grace to man's neck before asphyxia by fashion came in.

The more one thinks of the fine thought that the Victorian era's immortals will be, not its soldiers, but its philosophers and poets, the more true does it seem. Liberty has been the watchword of the Victorian literature. Liberty has not been the goal of the English soldier. The battle for freedom has been waged by the writers. Ruskin fought against tradition and precedent in art, Charles Dickens and Charles Reed attacked political and social tyranny as did the historians, Grote and Macaulay. Henry Deming and John Watson and Martineau have waged pitched battles against in-difference and slavishness in religion. George Eliot and Charlotte Bronte have exposed society's shams and wrongs. Spencer and Lewes have largely destroyed the old philosophy, and Lecky, Carlyle, Buckle and Froude have rewritten the old history. Tennyson and Browning have thrilled the world for freedom no less than Byron and Shelley. In science especially has a great work been wrought for liberty, as in one group, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and Muller, and in another, Faraday, Herschel and Hugh Miller. What names are these? Where is the name of the soldier of the Victorian age that can rank with the least of these when measured by his effort to advance the race?

The Iowa crop report contains a suggestion that may be partly responsible for the short crop of wheat. It indicates a considerable gain in acreage of corn and a falling off in the acreages of wheat and other crops. With improved conditions of live stock, this is an indication that the tendency is more and more each year to devote the farm to corn for stock feeding purposes and to give up the raising of small grain for market. With the usual prices of grain and stock this is good policy, and it is advised by most of the agricultural papers which urge it as the best plan for small farmers. The shipping of feed when the stock might be fattened on the farm is wasteful. An illustration is found in a recent number of the Louisiana Planter, which told of the use of molasses in that section of the country for stock. It seems that while for years low grade molasses has been shipped to England from New Orleans for fattening stock, it had not occurred to the Louisiana planters that it would be more profitable for them to use the molasses for their own animals and save the expense of transporting the stock and the cost of the barrels. Last year they began using it with profitable results. The same discovery in regard to the profitability of feeding corn seems to have been made by the farmers of the Central West.

Like all good men happily married, Gladstone owed much to the sympathy, advice, appreciation, and common sense of his wife, the venerable lady who has recently ended her long and admirable career. He also was her debtor in a peculiar sense, for she guarded his bodily health and his peace of mind as few public men were ever shielded. Her care for his physical welfare and his happiness was so constant, so untiring, and so intelligent that she was sometimes spoken of as a sort of special providence watching over his comings and goings, his food and exercise, his clothing and his sleep. It was once said of her that she kept her famous husband in cotton for he found the hard angles and corners of life wonderfully smoothed and padded by his wife's shrewd and vigilant protection from whatever might do him harm or cause him needless strain or worry. It

is hard to estimate too highly the value to a public man of such assistance. No one can weigh accurately the share of Gladstone's life work which would never have been accomplished if he had been unfortunately married, or not married at all. What is certain is that his chances for the great success which he won were immensely increased by the extreme good fortune which came to him early in the form of domestic happiness and remained with him to the end of his life. Young men who are ambitious, sensible, and strong should give due heed to this striking object lesson on the necessity of care in marriage and the wisdom of not failing to find a good wife.

A Boston newspaper has been trying to find out, through interviews with college authorities, whether the professions are overcrowded, and whether young men in professional life can earn their expenses during the first year. It is true that the opinions of deans of the professional schools cannot be altogether free from prejudice, as it is the duty of each one of them to build up his particular department. The facts, however, bring out some points that cannot fail to be of interest to the many youths who are hesitating between a business and a professional career. The deans of both the Boston and Harvard law schools say that the legal profession is not overcrowded. Prof. Ames of Harvard says that a young lawyer cannot expect to make his bread and butter the first year. Dean Bennett of the Boston Law School says that any young man who is in earnest can succeed in the law, but adds the rather contradictory admission that "two thirds of the lawyers to-day could do practically all the law business there is to be done." As to medicine, Dr. Richardson of the Harvard Medical School states that a practitioner of even mediocre abilities will succeed if he attends to business, but adds that he cannot go to football games and sail about the harbor. Few young doctors pay their way the first year. Dr. Smith, dean of the Harvard dental school, is more optimistic and declares that there is plenty of room for dentists. The outlook for the beginner is better now than at any previous time. He said that the first year was uphill work, but that a number of men make \$2,000 the first year, though the average for the novice would be about \$500. The most golden opportunity for youth, judged from the opinions of the secretaries of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard and of the Massachusetts School of Technology, are to be found in science. Secretary Love of the former school says: "I should say that there are not one-half enough professional graduates in engineering to-day. I do not think there is the slightest fear of overcrowding. In mining, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering I know of no difficulty that our graduates have had in getting started." If there are any conclusions to be derived from these opinions it is that there is room in the professions, not only at the top, but in the middle, and in some professions at the beginning. It would have been interesting if the deans of the different theological schools had been asked to add their testimony.

Live Snake for Waist Belt.
A singular but well-authenticated snake story comes from Pleasant Valley, Md., the principal actors in which were the snake and Miss Cora Legore, a domestic employed by Frederick G. Yingling, a well-known farmer residing near that place. Miss Legore went to the barn to milk the cows, as was her customary duty. She did not return as promptly as usual, and, becoming uneasy after a time, Mrs. Yingling sent one of the barn boys to look for her. She was found lying in a dead faint in a cow stall, and upon being revived appeared dazed and frightened. Finally she became sufficiently composed to tell the cause of her unconsciousness. She said that while milking she felt something moving about her clothing, but supposed it was a cat, until she felt a constriction about her waist, and she found herself looking into the eyes of a snake which had wrapped itself about her, and reared its head in front of her face. She was too much frightened to notice what sort of a serpent was thus confronting her, but striking at it with her hand, fainted away. When she was found the snake had disappeared.

Twelve and a Fraction.
The ruler of a small German state has discovered one way of warding off the dire calamity which must result from having thirteen sit at a table. A Berlin exchange is the authority for this statement. His serene highness is in the habit of giving little dinners and parties, to which only the social select are called. At one of these exclusive affairs, held lately the prince ordered a cover to be laid for Herr L., one of his cabinet council.

Herr L. was a little late, and the rest of the guests had arrived when he presented himself at the door. A superstitious baroness exclaimed, as he entered, "Good gracious! There are thirteen of us!" "Calm yourself, my dear baroness," said his serene highness. "Herr L. is not one of us; he belongs to a burgher family."—Youth's Companion.

What Hurt Her.
"I am so sorry for Maude," exclaimed the summer girl in the sailor hat. "She's just about heartbroken." "Yes, isn't it too bad?" gushed the other in the duck suit. "I didn't know until yesterday that her engagement to Jack Gayboy is broken." "Goodness! It isn't that! But he acted so disgustingly mean about it." "What did he do?" "Why, when she broke the engagement and told him she expected to marry Bob Hugemall Jack insisted upon having back that magnificent diamond ring he gave her." "The brute!"—Colorado Springs Gazette.

It is a great pity that Uncle Sam didn't put a revenue stamp on kisses, and make silly flirting cost the young men more. It already costs the girls more than they can ever pay.

The base-ball player would be perfect if he could only correct his errors.

SIX HUNDRED ARE SLAIN

The Great Society of the Triads Preparing to Attack

KEMPF'S LETTER MADE PUBLIC

More People Killed—Horrible Massacres Kaiser's Parting Words—Gen. Milson Will Proceed at once to China

Washington.—Admiral Kempf's letter, given publicly by the Navy Department made the direct statement that the imperial authorities were in sympathy with the Boxers, though he added that the government was afterward paralyzed and incapable of controlling the situation.

This was the first official declaration to reach our government, contradicting the Chinese representations that the imperial had steadfastly and from the first opposed the Boxer movement, and our government is bound to accept the word of its own officers until that is overruled by irrefutable evidence. Then the exchanges are in constant progress between the powers are tending more and more to cast suspicion upon the genuineness of many communications that have come from Peking from Chinese governmental sources.

If it should be finally established that there has been an attempt on their part to practice a gigantic fraud upon the world, that fact may call for a change of attitude on the part of the United States government toward China. This would not affect the military policy already under way, but merely the technical relations between the two governments, which probably would closely approximate a step of formal war.

The Navy Department contributed a brief news item in the shape of a vindication by Admiral Remy of the United States marines from the general charge of looting at Tien-Tsin. The admiral had a great deal more to say in connection with the department, but the officials did not regard the rest of his report as proper for publication just now.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Bullington were again in consultation, separately with Secretary Root, and the supposition is that the Chinese campaign was under consideration.

More People Killed.

Toronto (Ont.)—The China Inland Mission received the following cablegram from Shanghai: "All missionaries murdered in Pao Ting Fu."

The China Inland Mission has two missionaries stationed at Pao Ting, in the province of Chi Li, which is just about the same distance from Peking as Tien-Tsin, but further inland. These missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bag-nall and their three children, have undoubtedly perished.

The North American Presbyterian Board and the American Board of Missions, the latter being mostly Congregationalists, have also had workers at Pao Ting.

Horrible Massacre.

New York.—The San's Hongkong special says that Stefano Satti, a Catholic missionary, has arrived there. He reports that there was fearful carnage in Southern Hunan July 4. Fanatics brutally butchered a Catholic bishop, three priests and many native converts. They also destroyed property belonging to the missions. Satti managed to escape to the mountains, where he suffered great privations. He was finally rescued by some converts who concealed him on a junk, which carried him to Canton, whence he went to Hongkong.

Six Hundred Killed.

London.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows:

"An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sien Fu, in Southern Hunan, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the women had been subjected to hideous brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed.

"The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hongkong, in a coffin on board a river boat for seventeen days."

Kaisers Parting Words.

Berlin.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven, before they sailed for China, said:

"Every German has been filled with pride to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task for you is a great one. That people like the Chinese should cast to the wind international rights a thousand years old, and treat with scorn the sanctity of an ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught.

"So I send you out. May you all prove your efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self-dominance and self-control.

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody, make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare to look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

Prince Tuan's Rebels Rebel Against Him.

London.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he was making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Peking Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

United States did not Supply Boxes

New York.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

In view of the circular of the secretary of the treasury to customs officers on the Pacific coast in regard to the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Asiatic countries, the following official statement obtained from the treasury bureau of statistics will be of general interest:

Domestic exports of arms, gunpowder and cartridges and other explosives from the United States to China, Hongkong and Japan, during the six months ended December 31, 1899: Firearms—China,

\$6,4050; Hongkong, \$27,978; Japan, \$736. Cartridges and explosives—China, \$1,000; Hongkong, \$4,097; Japan, \$23,438.

No gunpowder has been exported from the United States to China, Hongkong or Japan since 1897. China took nearly twice as many firearms from the United States in the last six months of 1899 as she did in the preceding fiscal year, and about four times as many as she did in 1896 or 1898. Hongkong took nearly as many in the last six months of 1899 as it did in the 12 months ended June 30, 1899, and nearly three times as many as it did in 1897.

It is strongly suspected that a good many of the firearms exported to Hongkong found their way into the hands of the Chinese insurgents. The total exports of firearms and munitions of war to Asiatic countries from the United States cut a small figure as compared with similar exports from Europe to the same countries. For example, the last annual report of consul Ragdale of Tien-Tsin, dated October 11, 1899, the following statement is made:

"Within the last three months German firms have sold to the Chinese government some 200,000 stands of arms with accompanying munitions of war. The prices paid and patterns furnished have not been made public, but it is reported that the guns are very inferior in quality. Evidently our gun manufactures have not felt it worth while to keep an eye open in China."

Sir Robert Hart Suicides.

London.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker, who left Peking July 7 and arrived at Shanghai Wednesday, July 25, says that when he left Peking he was accompanied by the Russian and all the foreigners murdered. The ministers, seeing death was inevitable, shot their families.

Sir Robert Hart, the banker adds, committed suicide in despair.

The full text of the Daily Mail's telegram is as follows:

"Shanghai.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker residing in Peking, near the British legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25, having left Peking July 7. He states that the legations were then destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, and he could not say positively if they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to enquire."

The Mail's correspondent continues: "Investigations prove this information is reliable. The banker in question has gone to Tien Po. His friends will not disclose his name, fearing that to do so would cause him to lose his head."

The manager of the Russian bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's new Chinese branch, stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Peking, who had just arrived confirmed the report of the attack on the city legations, and that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable, as the Chinese swarmed into the legation, the ministers killed their families at the last moment.

Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

Southern Provinces Affected.

Hongkong.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of a secret society known as the "Triads" are causing alarm. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the "Triads," whose ramifications are widespread throughout the southern provinces of China. The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Machiu, and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the "Triads" are preparing for a night attack on the city legations, and that the first sign will be the abandoning of native servants. The greatest apprehension prevails, although at present Canton is quiet.

Many "Triads" have been arrested in Hongkong during the last few months. A Chinaman was arrested July 8, on a charge of being a member of the "Triads." The evidence showed that he had held the ranking command in the organization in the Kwang, with headquarters at Sai Kung, a territory, which he had been active in enrolling members. His arrest therefore is of great importance. The insignia found on his person includes the highest degrees.

An opium farmer has received a telegram stating that the Hongkong government has refused to permit him to return to Canton probably calling at Hongkong on the way.

Gen. Wilson is Home From Cuba.

New York.—Among the passengers who arrived last week on the steamer Yucatan from Havana were Gen. James Wilson, recently governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, Cuba, and his two daughters. Gen. Wilson will be detained at Hoffman Island for a short time. After landing he will take his daughters to his home in Delaware, and then proceed to San Francisco, to embark on a transport for China.

General Wilson says he knows something of China and the Chinese. "I have spent a year in China. I cannot believe that the Tsung Li Yamen would permit the murder of the foreigners and hope to hear that they have protected them. However, we cannot tell how widespread this trouble is."

Water for Cows.

We find the following paragraph in several exchanges, without being credited to any one, and think it important enough to keep it. A continental experiment in watering cows shows that dairy cattle always in their stable gave much better results when allowed constant access to water than when allowed to drink only twice a day. It was found that the milk yield increased and the decrease of fat occurred. The daily increase of milk was small, but as estimated, it would improve the yield forty gallons per cow per year. A noticeable feature of the experiment is that the cows drank a little less when permitted to drink than when furnished water twice a day. By drinking often there was less chilling of the stomach than when water had to be taken twice a day, and each time in large quantities. The digestibility of the food, as with each small draught of water some gastric juice was secreted, which was not the case to the same extent where large draughts of cold water had to be taken.

Shot his Friend who Stepped in Range.

Martinez.—Lester Mitchell of Clayton shot and killed James W. McCune of Concord near Deer Flat, which is at the foot of Mount Diablo. Mitchell admits killing McCune, but says it was an accident, he was shooting at a deer, when unknown to him McCune stepped into range of his rifle. Mitchell says the man he killed had been the best of friends. Notwithstanding this fact Sheriff Veale accompanied Coroner Curry to the scene of the tragedy and will assist that official in making an investigation.

ALL ALONG THE COAST

Interesting General Information About California

MENTIONED IN THESE COLUMNS

Selections That Will Be of Great Interest to Both Old and Young.

San Francisco merchants are contributing generously to the funds for semi-centennial celebration.

The sugar-beet blight has greatly affected the crop of San Joaquin county, and according to the northern papers, farmers of that section will probably not plant so heavily next year, in consequence.

Alameda County Horticultural Commissioner Barry has responded to the Supervisors that the Moorpark apricot trees in Washington township have been attacked by a dry rot which will cause a loss of one-quarter of the crops in the affected district.

A movement has been started at Red Bluff, Tehama County, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Belle McKenzie, the young woman who saved the lives of a number of guests in the fire at Tuscan Springs Hotel, about a year ago and died in attempting to assist some one to escape from the burning building.

San Francisco.—At her home Mrs. Mary Maloney shot and seriously wounded John Dillon in the presence of her husband. At the city prison, Mrs. Maloney said she shot Dillon to escape his persecution. She accuses him of insulting her in her own house. Dillon says he went to the place to collect a bill.

Joseph Larkin of Palo Alto, who had petitioned the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors for a license to sell liquor in connection with a hotel to be erected by a stock company of which some Stanford University students are members, has withdrawn his petition on account of opposition from the university faculty and citizens of the town.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin reports grasshoppers in clouds in the vicinity of Lowdens' ranch, Trinity county. A large garden from which nearly all the surrounding country obtained its vegetables has been completely ruined by the countless insects. The correspondent says that these cannot spread far, however, as the country is rough and mountainous.

The Tulare Advance contains the following item: "A crowd of Hanford boys visited a Chinese watermelon patch Sunday. They left their wheels outside the fence and made a raid on the patch, and in the meantime the Chinamen loaded the wheels into a wagon and drove into town and turned them over to an officer. It cost the boys a dollar apiece to get them back. The Chinaman was in on the fun that time also."

The California Packers' Association of San Jose has about one thousand hands at work on peaches and apricots. The Golden Gate Packing Company of the same city has 400 hands employed and expects to pack about one hundred cases of fruit this season. The J. H. Flickinger Company has about four hundred and fifty hands at work, the L. D. Costa has about two hundred and the driers have large forces in addition to these.

The Santa Cruz Surf says: "J. J. Skinner, superintendent of Rancho del Encinal, near Templeton, has constructed and had in operation at the ranch a machine for thrashing beans. It will thrash any and all kinds of beans without cracking them. It will also successfully hull green peas.

It is constructed of heavy rattan brushes, no metal being used to come in contact with the grain. It is a light and cheaply built machine—just the thing for small ranches—requiring very small power to operate it.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Southern Pacific has treated its sandy roadbed between Pomona and Chino with oil.

For retaining a lost watch Grant Lamar, colored, has been sentenced to serve 100 days in jail at Riverside. Thos. Garcia has been sentenced to serve six months in jail for deserting his family.

A peculiar sickness among some Tulare cows is reported by the Register. Some three-year-old heifers have suffered most severely, going blind in one or both eyes. The disease first appears as a blister or boil, and from that a film grows over the eye. There is no fever.

The San Diego Union reports the presence in that city of John Hind, owner of an extensive sugar plantation in Hawaii, who is on his way to the South for the purpose of studying the labor condition of the negro in that section. Mr. Hind says labor conditions are such in the islands that plantation owners have decided to experiment with negro labor. There are not enough Japanese coming to the country to supply the increasing demand.

Channel Island Brings a good Price.

San Francisco.—Mescalitan Island, located near Santa Barbara and belonging to the A. P. More estate, has been sold to C. E. Sherman and Wm. Rowe for \$4,095. This is five per cent more than the appraised value. Judge Coffey confirmed the sale. The island contains 60 acres. It was sold by auction but there was no contest in the bidding.

Bold Thieves Rob an Oakland Drug Store

Oakland.—Shortly before 11 o'clock last Friday night two masked men walked into the drug store of Clagton K. Smith, at Eighth and Peralta streets, and leveling their revolvers at the clerk, Patious, demanded to be shown where the money was kept. Patious promptly complied and the robbers searched the till, taking about \$20 in cash and some postage stamps. Then they ordered the clerk to throw up his hands while they searched his clothing. Finding nothing they made good their escape.

The Bakersfield Echo says that a San Francisco man remarked, a few days ago, that some large consumers of fuel at the bay were willing to make five-year contracts for oil at a figure close to \$1 per barrel, f.o.b. Bakersfield.

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